

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Haines City

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source(s) is ground water from wells. The Wells draw from the Floridian Aquifer. The water is aerated for removal of volatile contaminants, disinfected with chlorine, fluoride added for dental health benefits and ortho-polyphosphate is added to reduce corrosion and then the water is delivered to your home.

Florida's DEP has conducted Source Water Assessments (SWA), for all public water systems in Florida, to identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A 5-year ground water travel time around each well, defined by the area from which water will drain to a well pumping at the average daily permitted rate for a five year period of time, was used to define the assessment area. A SWA conducted for this system in 2009 found that your system's wells are at risk from 20 potential contamination sources due to:

| Susceptibility Level | Contamination Source | Potential Danger |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Moderate | Delineated Area | Area of known ground water contamination |
| Moderate | Petroleum Storage Tanks | Potential to leak VOC hydrocarbon fuel |
| Moderate | Dry Cleaning Facility | Potential to leak Dry Cleaning Solvents |

A SWA report for this system is available at the DEP SWAPP web site: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of this report, please contact **Ronnie Sims at (863) 421-3690 or (863) 421-3692**, or you may write to us at **P.O. Box 1507 Haines City, Florida 33845-1507**. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city commission meetings. They are held on the first and third Thursday each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Haines City Water Plants routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2013. "As authorized and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2013, test results are for the most recent year tested.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

“N/A” means not apply.

Water Quality Test Results

| ** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants are the highest result at any of the sampling points. | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected ** | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 2/08 | N | 1.0 | ND-1.0 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 + 228 or combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2/8 | N | 1.5 | 1.5 – 1.5 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (µg/L) | 1/8 - 12/08 | N | 2.3 | 2.3 – 2.3 | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 01/11 – 12/11 | N | 0.019 | 0.017-0.019 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 01/13 – 12/13 | N | .844 | ND-.844 | 4 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm |
| Sodium (ppm) | 01/11 – 12/11 | N | 21 | 17- 21 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |

| Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Chlorine: Level Detected is the 2011 monthly average for residual Chlorine; Range of Results is the range of 2011 average monthly Chlorine residual level results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. TTHMs and HAA5s: Level Detected is the 2011 quarterly (or running annual) average; Range of Results is the 2011 results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites | | | | | | | |
| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 01/13 – 12/13 | N | 1.64 | .30-2.8 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 01/13 – 12/13 | N | 69.29 | 29.3-62.4 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 01/13 – 12/13 | N | 70.18 | 50.7-70 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Exceeded (Y/N) | 90th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lead and Copper (Tap Water) | | | | | | | |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 06/11-09/11 | N | .316 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 06/11-09/11 | N | 1.9 | 1 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.



If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Haines City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

“We at **The City of Haines City** work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. **The City of Haines City** is pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. We at **The City of Haines City** would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of you water. If you have any question or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

City of Haines City Water Conservation Program

The City of Haines City has joined forces with Polk County Utilities and Southwest Florida Water District to provide a **free Landscape and Irrigation Evaluation**. For a limited time Participants will receive at no cost.

- An irrigation system evaluation with site-specific recommendations
- Landscaping evaluation with Florida friendly planting recommendations
- Water Conservation information
- Assistance with your irrigation timer
- Plus a free water conservation kit and rain sensor

To be eligible, you must be a City of Haines City residential, commercial, or multi-family customer using potable water with an operable in-ground irrigation system.

Go to our web site at hainescity.com under Public Works, Utilities to obtain Landscaping and Irrigation Application or call 863-421-3696